

## FURNITURE.

THOMPSON BROS.  
626 KANSAS AVE.  
617-619 QUINCY ST.  
QUINCY ST.

WE DESIRE  
E DESIRE

To say that we make the quality and artistic merit of our goods, rather than a cheap price, the chief attraction to our stores. Those who are accustomed to deal with us know how well and advantageously we serve them. To those who have not yet made our acquaintance, we would say, if you wish to obtain the best possible value and the absolutely correct furniture, examine our goods before you make a purchase. The certainty that the prices are right and the furniture likewise is one, if not the greatest secret of this store's success.

## CHAMBER SUITS.

For a short time only and for the purpose of quickly disposing of a line, the agency of which we shall hereafter discontinue, we will offer some big money-saving values in chamber suits that are large, solid, massive and imposing-looking affairs. The worth and popularity of these suits is attested by the fact that we sold from two to three car loads of them every year; worthless goods don't sell in such quantities, hence when we say this sale deserves your attention we simply quote money-saving facts. And here are a few of them.

At \$35—A large dresser with 19 x 20 French mirror, double top to dresser, base nearly four feet by two feet deep, with beveled case, two small and two large drawers, handsomely carved head piece to dresser and to bedstead. Bedstead is full four feet six inches wide by six feet four inches long. This suit sold readily at \$43.

At \$40—An extra strong, extra large and extra finely carved bed room suit with a big beveled case, the door of which is pleasantly carved, the space between which and the two lower small drawers can be nicely used for a decorative display of toilet accessories. This suit is in an antique on finish, has a big French plate mirror and is of dresser room. Our price has been low on it at \$55.

At \$35—A suit well worth any money, even at \$32. A big, roomy bed, an 18x20 mirror, a dresser with small drawers and a wide, heavy carriage on headboard of dresser and bedstead. Our price has been \$53.

Other suits at \$14, \$15 and \$19.

## A COMBINATION CASE.

Consists in the union of a book case, writing desk, closet or a number of drawers in one very ornamental and useful piece of necessary furniture. It is designed to take the place of the old-fashioned secretary. It combines so many advantages, is so useful that people are now buying them quite freely. We have reinforced our present stock with a lot of newly arrived ones, the pick of the market. The prices run \$14, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22, up to \$30 each. So many and so large a stock partly explains our growing sales.

## FANCY ROCKERS.



Up stairs and down stairs, in both stores, almost an army of them, new, fresh, bright with the magnetic attractions the talented designers have impressed on them make this fall's rockers almost irresistible to those wishing novel and pleasing forms and shapes in the new things in rockers. We have rockers by the hundreds to choose from. Oak, maple, mahogany, birch and a host of wicker rockers contribute to diversify an extraordinary procession of very interesting rockers. Our store is a big depot of supply.

THOMPSON BROS.  
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## POSTAL REPORT.

Over Two Billion Columbian Stamps Were Issued.

The Expenditures Exceeded the Receipts by \$9,243,935.

BAD DEBTS LOST \$63,882

Abuse of Franking Privilege by Congressmen Criticized.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The revenue of the postoffice department for the year ending June 30, 1894, shows a falling off while the expenditures have increased. The deficiency for the fiscal year of 1893 was \$5,036,763, while the deficiency for 1894 is \$9,243,935. The decrease of receipts was \$16,434 and the increase of expenditures \$3,350,409. The total expenditures for 1894 are \$34,244,414 and receipts \$75,080,479. The department suffered losses amounting to \$63,882 by outstanding bad debts and compromises with debtors. The difference will be made up by appropriations.

Some of the facts regarding the stamps issued taken from the report of the third assistant postmaster general are interesting. There were issued during the time the order was in force, 2,014,233,000 Columbian stamps. Of these 1,454,588,750 were two-cent stamps and 449,193,550 one-cent stamps. The use of the Columbian stamps necessitated a change in the color of the special delivery stamp, as there was a great deal of confusion over the similarity. A review of the transfer of stamp printing from the American Bank Note company to the bureau of engraving and printing is made and it is declared that, notwithstanding the complaints made of the character of the stamps issued by the bureau, it has been successful and that there will be a saving to the government of \$342,261 for one year and \$1,443,156 for four years. It is now claimed at the department that the fault in the new stamps complained of will be remedied and that the new issue will be as good as those furnished by the American Bank Note company.

The third assistant postmaster general criticizes the act of July 10, 1894, which allowed admission to the mails as second class matter of publications of benevolent and charitable associations, mostly secret society publications. He says that since that act forty-six publications heretofore excluded have been admitted to the mails, whose annual aggregate circulation is about 6,000,000 copies. The estimated weight of this matter is about 640,000 pounds. He says: "Many of these publications are purely advertising sheets or circulars, but as they conform to the law, they cannot be excluded."

There has been a falling off in registered letters during the year 1893 of 510,855, the total pieces registered amounting to 15,050,534. There have been 5,926 complaints of cases of registered packages lost during the year, of which 4,269 were investigated by the chief inspector and 1,657 are still outstanding. Of the 1,657 investigated there was no loss in 2,448 and loss in 1,826, with an actual loss after being traced of 933.

## MR. JONES' ANNUAL REPORT.

The First Assistant Postmaster-General Makes Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—First Assistant Postmaster General Frank Jones has submitted his annual report to the postmaster general. It is a review of the work of the department under his charge for the year ending June 30, 1894, and contains his recommendations for the improvement of the service.

Mr. Jones recommends legislation to protect the post marking stamp in use at postoffices as the stamp is now being used for unlawful purposes. He reviews his recommendation for legislation to prevent the boycotting of postmasters by mailing letters at places other than the office, which results in reducing the salaries of the postmaster boycotted. He calls especial attention to the abuse of the franking privilege. He says: "There seems to be some misapprehension among members of congress as to the scope of the franking privilege which has resulted in some postmasters declining to send speeches or other matter presented for mailing and this department has been obliged to give special instructions in such cases."

"Instead of the name being written or placed on the envelopes by the hand stamp, it has been in some instances improperly printed thereon; the speeches therein contained have borne the advertisement of the printer which formed no part of the Congressional Record, and therefore are subject to postage as third class matter. In addition to this some of the packages sent by mail under the frank of the member have been found after delivery to contain printed matter and public documents and are therefore not frankable under the law above quoted."

The report gives the details of the different divisions of the first assistant's office. It is shown by the salary and allowance division that there are 149 first-class offices, 466 second-class and 3,587 third-class. The aggregate salaries of these was \$7,119,000 and aggregate receipts \$58,685,024. The following estimates are made for salaries, clerks, etc., for the next year.

Compensation to postmasters, \$16,500,000; clerks in postoffice, \$10,000,000; rent, fuel and light, first and second-class, \$800,000.

Miscellaneous, incidentals and furniture, first and second-class postoffices, \$150,000.

Advertising, first and second-class postoffices, \$15,000; rental cancelling machines, \$60,000.

Mr. Jones says that owing to the

scant appropriations the work of the free delivery system has been curtailed. There have been no new offices made free delivery during the year. There has been a slight increase in the number of carriers. There has been a settlement of many over-time claims of carriers during the year.

Rural Free Delivery a Failure.

Mr. Jones condemns as heartily as he did last year the experimental free delivery and the rural free delivery tried by his predecessor. He estimates the free delivery service for the next year \$12,327,685. The estimate for supplies at postoffice department is \$410,500, a decrease of \$31,000 from the present year.

The money order business shows that 330 offices were constituted money order offices during the year. The amount of orders issued was \$138,703,570; amount paid, \$138,729,229; receipts, \$1,212,338; expenses, \$566,747. The issue of postal notes was \$12,649,094; postal notes paid, \$12,644,844. The postal notes have never been discontinued by act of congress. The amount of international money orders issued was \$13,703,455; foreign issued paid, \$6,568,492.

Of the operations of the dead letter office, Mr. Jones says: "The number of pieces of original dead mail matter during the year for treatment was 7,101,044, a decrease of 29,933 pieces from the preceding year. Instead of an annual increase of this class of matter, which in 1893 amounted to 349,347, increased efficiency of the department. It is gratifying to note the amount of work done and the increased delivery of mail matter from this office during the past fiscal year. The number of parcels and letters delivered was 2,975,037, a gain of 267,240 pieces, the highest percentage in delivery of mail matter at the dead letter office, and this has been accomplished without any increase in the clerical force. Of the letters and parcels opened and examined, 23,581 contained money amounting to \$38,255; 29,029 contained drafts, money orders, etc., with a face value of \$1,056,398; 4,170 contained postal notes, value \$5,898; 40,214 contained paid notes, receipts, legal and other papers of a miscellaneous character, 35,041 contained postage stamps, 94,452 contained articles of merchandise, books, etc.; 1,000 contained manuscripts, and 5,915,645 were without separate inclosures and were returned to the writers, who are made, or otherwise destroyed without receipt."

There were restored to the owners 18,108 letters containing \$23,077; 27,910 containing drafts, notes, money orders, etc., with face value of \$906,579; 4,033 postal note letters, value \$5,508; 36,076 containing miscellaneous papers, 33,491 containing merchandise, books, etc.; 27,137 containing photographs, 14,740 containing postage stamps, 597 containing manuscript and 1,885,336 without separate inclosures of value, the remainder being either not returnable or in process of restoration.

There were received at the dead letter office 341,779 pieces of mail from foreign countries and returned to foreign countries 642,921.

Mr. Jones says that so vigorously have the provisions of the act of congress been enforced to prevent the mails from being used for fraudulent purposes that "green-goods" men do not undertake to receive replies through the mails, but use the telegraph entirely. There are now recorded in the department 2,618 fictitious names and addresses adopted by these green-goods swindlers, not one of whom is receiving letters by mail which are addressed to the names given in the circulars.

## DROP ED I TO THE MUD.

One Hundred and Fifty People Watching a Baptism Narrowly Escape Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—An accident which miraculously escaped fatality occurred with an outdoor religious service yesterday afternoon. An important of which is the belief that the Anglo-Saxon is one of the lost ten tribes of Israel, has been founded by Rev. Mr. Allen, who has held revival services, culminating yesterday in a public baptism of converts in the waters of the bay. The announcement of the ceremony attracted an immense crowd to North beach. Several hundred people were on the Taylor street wharves and 150 more standing on a broad stairway leading to the wharf. The women-eaten timbers of the old structure gave way in the midst of the whole sale baptism, precipitating the people from twelve to twenty feet, according to their location. Fortunately the tide was out, so instead of falling into the water the spectators tumbled into the slimy mud. No one was killed, but as the people were piled up five deep there were many serious bruises and several broken limbs.

## THE WILSON BILL.

Consular Reports on the Operations of the New Tariff Act.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The statistical bureau of the department of state has published a set of advance sheets of consular reports embodying reports of the United States consuls upon the operation of the new tariff act, so far as they have been manifested. There are reports from Bradford, the great English wool center; from Sheffield, the cutlery depot; from Northern Mexico, whence hides and live stock come; from Marseille, the great exporting city of French finery; from Glasgow and Columbia, the latter particularly interesting as showing the failure of our retaliatory policy.

All of the reports depict the great depression existing at the seaports under the McKinley law, and the stimulation of trade consequent upon the passage of the new tariff act.

Michigan Defeats Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—The football game between Michigan and Kansas university teams at Exposition park Saturday was won by the Michigan team by a score of 22 to 12.

The game between Missouri and Ottawa, Kansas, teams at Ottawa, was won by the latter by a score of 25 to 0.

Yale easily defeated Lehigh by a score of 50 to 0, and Harvard defeated Chicago by a score of 36 to 0.

## WILSON TELLS WHY.

The Congressman Discusses the Result of the Election.

He Says Tariff Reform Was Not to Blame.

DELAY AND SCANDAL.

Action of the Senate and Hard Times Did It.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—In a letter to the Press from Washington, Honorable William L. Wilson of West Virginia, chairman of the committee on ways and means, gives his views of the causes of Democratic defeat in the recent election. After declaring that it is neither a discreet nor a dignified thing for a member of a defeated party to attempt to explain his own or his party's defeat, he says: "None the less, however, it is the duty of the Democratic party, after such a reverse, to make a deliberate, honest and unsparring scrutiny into the causes and forces which wrought its overthrow and into the condition on which it may gain its ascendancy with the American people."

"Undoubtedly there were local influences, as there were individual candidates and factional fights that contributed to and emphasized the general result, but it must be admitted that there were strong forces, everywhere operative, that really shaped and brought about that result. And the greatest of all these forces was the severe industrial depression that for a year or more past has hardened the lot and made anxious the lives of a large section of our people. Hard times is an enemy before which no political party in America has ever been able to make a successful stand when in power."

"This is, and perhaps always will be, a weak point in popular government. When labor is out of employment, when farm products are low, when our financial system is disorganized, the wisest administration of government and the most wholesome laws do not avail to save a party from temporary and disastrous overthrow."

"Without attempting to apportion the responsibility for the hard times between the two parties and stoutly disclaiming any large share of it for the Democratic party, I pass from these general issues to the second point and that is 'The defeat of tariff reform.' I do not believe the people have rebuked or discarded tariff reform in their action last Tuesday, for when I look over the whole country I do not find that to have been the common ground of their action."

"If they had inflicted chastisement because of its dealings with the tariff it has been rather because the party did not carry out with sufficient promptness and thoroughness the work they committed to it and because they have held the whole party responsible for the action of a few of its representatives in thwarting, delaying and maiming this great work. The long and indefensible delay in the senate, the sinister suspicions that gathered around certain schedules and duties, as they are framed, moreover, the vigorous denunciation than in the Democratic press of the country—a called a disappointment and disgust among the rank and file of the party that led to apathy and even misjudged hostility in the recent elections."

"It is hazardous, of course, to indulge in hypotheses, but I have no doubt that had the bill which passed the house on the 1st day of August passed the senate as early as April or May in substantially its original shape, the result in Missouri and in many other sections of the country would have been reversed and the Democratic party might even have weathered the industrial storm with credit, if not success."

"Not only did this long delay and the mutilation of the house bill chill and anger the Democratic masses, but it kept the business of the country in a state of suspense and uncertainty, thus hardening and exasperating the crisis, and storing up wrath against the whole party for the actions of a small number of its public servants. The bill, as finally passed, though a vast improvement on the McKinley bill, was still so obnoxious in some of its features that the president allowed it to become a law without his signature, and it had been in operation too short a time before the election for the people to appreciate its benefits."

"Again, I do not accept the view that tariff reform has suffered defeat, because I have not anywhere found Republican candidates advocating a repeal of the law."

"By 1896 let us hope the present clouds, already breaking, will have vanished from our skies. The new bill will then have shown its merits, the temporary scare and resentment against it will have spent their force and the program will call for its repeal and a relapse to McKinleyism and 'mad protection.' Every one knows that such a reaction would not mean peace, but a fierce and unrelenting renewal of the old struggle."

## Whisky, Horse Races and Murder.

CHICAGO, I. T., Nov. 12.—Amos McIntosh, prosecuting attorney, shot Lee Adkins, tax collector, twice through the body last night. There is a possibility for Adkins' recovery. An old feud, revived by horse races and aggravated by intoxicants, was the cause. Both parties are prominent citizens of the Greek nation.

## Fort Arthur Dispatch.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—A dispatch from Tokyo says that the Japanese have invited Port Arthur and that the two outermost forts on the land side have been captured. A dispatch from Shanghai says it is reported there that the emperor is suffering with a fever and is confined to his bed.

Pond's Business College gives the best instruction and lowest rates in the city.

## PEPPER IS HOPEFUL.

Governor Flower Willing That Electrical Death Be Resuscitated.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12.—Governor Flower is willing to allow experts to make a test to ascertain whether a man killed in the electrical chair can be resuscitated. Ever since the adoption of the electrical execution act by the state, the Westinghouse people, whose dynamos are used, have declared that electricity was the cause of death, but that death was assured by the holding of an autopsy directly after body had been taken from the electrical chair. No less an authority than Nicola Tesla, the famous electrician, contended that he could bring back to life a man killed in an electrical chair, provided the attempt was made immediately after execution. Mr. George Westinghouse has always asserted that electrical death was a sham and that a New York commission headed by Eldridge T. Gerry had added the autopsy clause to the law so as to make it certain that the man was dead. Within the last few weeks the agitation of the subject has become common and an appeal is to be made to the governor to allow the next man condemned to be used as a subject to be experimented upon. The governor says he will grant permission to do this. The attempt, if made, will undoubtedly create great excitement and intense interest in his scientific world. It will also arouse curiosity among laymen because if successful it will bring to life a new man who cannot be executed, having once suffered the penalty of death. It will also prove that the state executioners have been the surgeons who have held the autopsy, rather than the state electrician.

## TO BRING LIFE BACK.

What the Populists Lost in Congressmen They Made Up in Votes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Senator Pepper has arrived from Kansas. Discussing the result of the recent election he said the Populists had no reason to feel discouraged.

"What we have lost in congressmen," he said, "we have more than made up in votes. The reports generally published would lead people to suppose that we had suffered a material loss in all respects in Kansas. Such is not the case. In 1890 we had about 105,000 votes in that state; in 1892 about 118,000 and in the late election from 120,000 to 125,000. The face of the fact that about 20,000 of our voters had left the state on account of the drought. We failed in the election of officers because we were not paired with the Democrats, but we have every reason to feel encouraged for the future. In the country at large I feel confident that when the returns are footed up they will show our total vote to be little less than 2,000,000, which is about twice the Populist vote of two years ago."

The senator declined to discuss the question of the probable organization of the senate after the 4th of March by the Republicans with the aid of such Populists like himself as had affiliated with the Republican party before they became Populists, further than to say the time was too far distant to speculate upon, and in a general way he remarked that if the time should come when the Populists should hold the balance of power in the senate, he had no doubt "they would exercise the power continuously and wisely."

Senator Stewart of Nevada was less guarded than Senator Pepper in speaking of the assumption that certain of the Populist senators would aid the Republicans in the organization of the senate. He says emphatically that so far as he is concerned, he will not enter into coalition with either of the old parties to secure the organization.

## HAYMARKET ANARCHISTS.

Annual Memorial Exercises at Waldheim Cemetery, Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Twelve hundred people were present at Waldheim cemetery yesterday to celebrate the deaths of the six anarchists executed for participating in the Haymarket riot. The exercises were of the usual character. Herr Most was there and made a long speech in German. His presence had the effect of keeping away the more conservative of the socialist element, in fact, most of the old-timers were conspicuous by their absence, and only a few among whom were Fielding and Grief were seen there. Herr Most's speech was rather tame. When he concluded the members sang and the crowd dispersed. Then the anarchist monument was decorated with green wreaths and floral pieces.

## Narrow Escape at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Hundreds of men, women and children were passengers on the special train on the Chicago & Northern Pacific road en route for Waldheim cemetery yesterday afternoon experienced a very narrow escape from serious injury and probable death by the derailing of the engine and one coach. The only persons who received injury were Patrick Lahey, the engineer in charge of the engine, and Walter Charlton, the fireman. Their injuries consisted of slight bruises about the arms and body.

## Famous Hotel Burned.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 12.—The Arlington Inn, one of the most famous hotels in the South, was burned yesterday morning. The total loss approximates \$150,000. The guests narrowly escaped with their lives without having time to look after their personal effects. One lady, the bride of Hon. R. W. Camp, lost several trunks containing a costly trousseau which, with her diamonds, was worth nearly \$10,000.

## Two Big Contracts.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 12.—William G. Norris, who went to Japan a year ago to represent a syndicate of Chicago merchants, has secured two of the largest contracts ever awarded American firms. One goes to Armour & Co., and is for canned corned beef to be supplied the Japanese army. The other is a \$370,000 contract for cast iron pipe to be used in extending the Tokio water works.



## A VETERAN'S VERDICT.

The War is Over. A Well-known Soldier, Correspondent and Journalist Makes a Disclosure.

Indiana contributed her thousands of brave soldiers to the war, and no state bears a better record in that respect than it does. In literature it is rapidly acquiring an enviable place. In war and literature Solomon Yewell, well known as a writer as "Solly," has won an honorable position. During the late war he was a member of Co. M, 2d N. Y. Cavalry and of the 10th Indiana Infantry Volunteers. Regarding an important circumstance he writes as follows: "Several of us old veterans here are using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, Heart Cure and Nerve and Liver Pills all of them giving splendid satisfaction. In fact, we have never used remedies that compare with them. Of the Pills we must say they are the best combination of the qualities required in a preparation of their nature we have ever known. We have none but words of praise for them. They are the outgrowth of a new principle in medicine, and tone up the system wonderfully. We say to all, try these remedies."

Solomon Yewell, Marion, Ind., Dec. 4, 1892. These remedies are sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle six bottles \$5. Express prepaid. They positively contain neither opiates nor dangerous drugs.

For Sale by all Druggists.

## CAKE MADE HER BLIND.

Strange Effect of Pastry on a Little New York Girl.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Much interest is manifested in the case of Emma Zimmerman, the four year old daughter of John Zimmerman, thirteenth street, Bath Beach. Emma's case is a remarkable one. After eating cake or other pastry she became blind for a considerable period. A year ago while the child was playing on the street she was given a piece of cake by another girl and almost instantly after eating it she became suddenly ill. She complained of a severe pain across the eyes. A local physician was consulted and he prescribed medicine which for a time relieved the sufferer. Several weeks later Mrs. Zimmerman made the discovery that after eating sweetmeats a film gradually formed over the child's eyes.

Dr. Herman Knapp, the New York specialist, was finally summoned. He put the child through various forms of dieting, and finally became convinced that the spells of blindness were brought on through indulgence in cake and other sweet meats. Emma is hardly old enough to realize her affliction.

She is a bright little miss with golden hair. On Friday while Mrs. Zimmerman was baking an apple pie, Emma stole up to the table and took a small piece. As a result she was again taken with a sudden spell of blindness. Dr. Knapp has decided to wait further results in this case.

Dr. Sommer, a specialist of Brooklyn, when asked what he thought about the case, said: "The case is indeed a peculiar one. In all my experience I don't recall a case of blindness resembling it."

## Topeka Vacuum Cure

Established 1890.

Vacuum, Medical and Surgical Treatment. Nervous and chronic diseases and diseases of women.

VACUUM SPECIALTIES: Paralysis, and old chronic diseases that medicine have failed to cure.

W. C. FRANCIS, Man'g'r.

301 6th Avenue W.

BIRNEY'S Catarrh Powder. Relieves Catarrh and Cold in the Head and Throat. Cures Headaches and Croup. Sold by Druggists.

## FLORIDA.

Through Sleeping Cars Kansas City to Jacksonville.

Commencing Sunday, November 18, 1894, the Memphis route, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R., will inaugurate a through sleeping car line, Kansas City to Jacksonville, via Memphis, Birmingham, Atlanta and Macon, arriving at Jacksonville at 9:45 a. m., making close connections there for all points in South Florida. The cars in this line will be strictly first class in all their appointments and will run every day in the week, leaving Kansas City at 10:30 a. m.

For rates and full information address J. E. Lockwood, G. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.

Rock Island Playing Cards. No. 601 Kans. Ave.

Fine work at Topeka Steam Laundry.

Topeka Coal Company. HOSNER.

New neck bands put on your shirts at TOPEKA STEAM LAUNDRY.

Rock Island Playing Cards. No. 601 Kans. Ave.

When the Votes are Counted A majority will be found in favor of "Snow's Pine Expecto-rant" for Coughs and Colds. For sale by all druggists. Price 25 and 50c bottle.